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# Wild Flowers of the Holy Land

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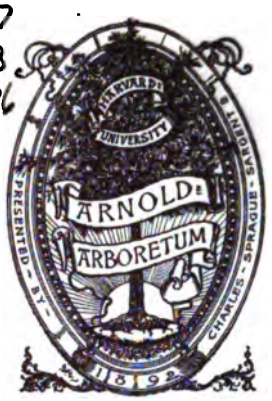


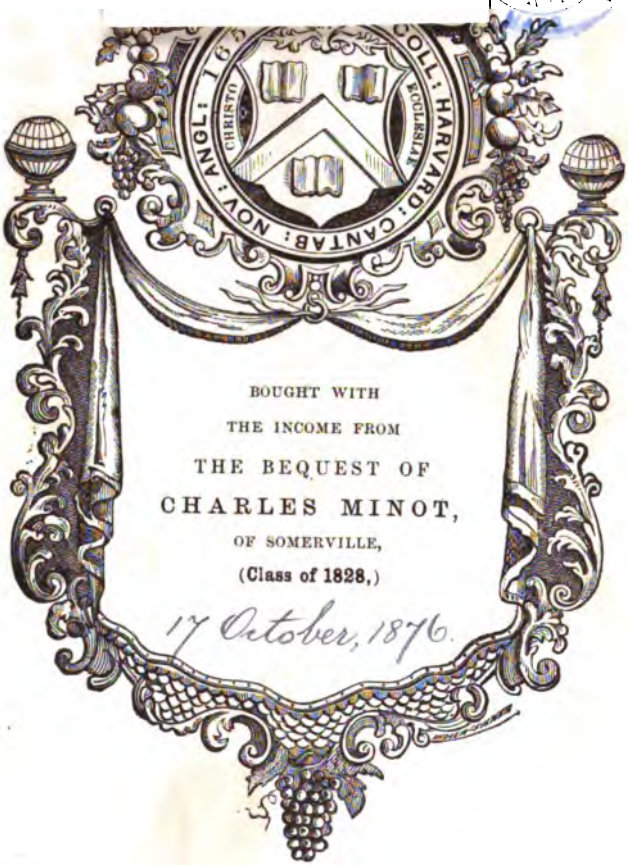


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# WILD FLOWERS

OF

# THE HOLY LAND.

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# WILD FLOWERS

OF

# THE HOLY LAND.

FIFTY-FOUR PLATES PRINTED IN COLOURS, DRAWN AND PAINTED AFTER NATURE.

BY

MRS. HANNAH ZELLER,

NAZARETH.

WITH A PREFACE BY

H. B. TRISTRAM, M.A., LL.D., F.R.S.,

CANON OF DURHAM,

AND AN INTRODUCTION BY

EDWARD ATKINSON, Esq., F.L.S., F.Z.S.

Second Edition.

LONDON:

JAMES NISBET AND CO., 21 BERNERS STREET, W.

1876.

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LONDON:
MITCHELL AND HUGHES, PRINTERS,
WARDOUR STREET, W.

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# PREFACE.

I HAVE been asked to commend the work of my old and dear friend, Mrs. Zeller, of Nazareth, to the public of this Bible-loving land. I have the less hesitation in acceding to her wish, as our mutual friend, Mr. Edward Atkinson, not only well acquainted with the sacred soil by long residence there, but also an accomplished botanist, has kindly provided an Introduction. I have promised Mrs. Zeller a welcome for her drawings to many an English table. The flowers of Palestine are the chief natural attractions of the country, and what traveller returns without many a floral souvenir pressed between the leaves of Bible or guide-book! But precious as the relics are, they lose the bright fresh hues faithfully depicted here. The fifty-four species of flowers represented on these plates are but a sample of the varied Flora of that country, rich beyond most others in botanical rarities. My herbarium contains thirteen hundred Palestine species, a number which might be considerably increased.

The aim of Mrs. Zeller has been, not to select the most gorgeous or the rarest, but to give a fair representation, if I may so speak, of the every-day Flora of the Holy Land. The gorgeous asclepiads, the gigantic orobanches, the magnificent ipomeas of the Jordan valley she has passed by, in order to cull those familiar flowers which carpet the soil or fringe the wayside in every plain and dell.

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But the volume will not be the less welcome, because it contains many an English weed, as well as the familiar denizens of our gardens. The anemone, the gladiolus, or the hollyhock, will not lose their place in our regard when we trace them to their cradle, nor will the fumitory, the speedwell, and the buglos be less interesting ornaments of our hedgerows, because they extend their range beyond the Eastern Mediterranean.

For the fidelity and the accuracy of Mrs. Zeller's drawing and colouring it is scarcely necessary for me to vouch. But the chief interest of the plates will lie in the fact that they represent to us the very flowers on which our Lord's eye must so often have rested in childhood, and which provided Him with illustrations for His teaching and parables. They are the flowers not of Judæa, but of Galilee, culled on the hills round Nazareth, and in the plain of Gennesareth, by the wife of our indefatigable Missionary at Nazareth, and who has for so many years been the zealous helper in his work.

H. B. TRISTRAM.

COLLEGE, DURHAM,
12*th September*, 1875.

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# INTRODUCTION.

THE Holy Land having been my home for more than four years, while botany has been a hobby with me, more or less, for thirty—the charmingly faithful portraits of so many of the field flowers of Palestine could not but kindle, as they passed under review, many pleasant memories and some latent enthusiasm for the Flora of "those holy fields."

It is a common boast of English travellers that no country possesses so large a number of beautiful wild flowers and sweet-scented blossoms as their own. Perhaps, as regards the latter, there may be some truth in the vaunt; and still the rose, hawthorn, wall-flower, and lily of the valley, of our woods and hedgerows, though more abundant, cannot rival in sweetness the scented clematis, yellow jasmine, lavender, and narcissus of the Galilean hills. Nay, even the arid wilderness of Judæa is frequently rendered odorous by the delicate perfume of the *sunt (acacia vera)*, the "shittim-tree" of Holy Scripture; not forgetting the true *mignonette*, a wanderer from Egypt.

But for mere colour, I think there can be no doubt England must yield the palm to Syria. In a single hour's stroll on a spring morning, whether in the environs of Jerusalem, on the slopes around Nazareth, in the fields of Bethlehem, on the banks of Jordan,

> "—— Or where Gennesaret's wave
> Delights the flowers to lave,
> That o'er her western slope breathe airs of balm,"

I could at any time fill my hand with a bouquet of flowers as rich in colour, and as varied in form, as one could gather at midsummer

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in a well-kept garden at home. The remembrance of my wanderings in that country, so differently regarded, according to the colour of the traveller's mind, is distinctly and indelibly stamped on my mental retina; for, whether travelling for mere pleasure, or on a journey of duty, my eye was, as a matter of habit, accustomed to see everything, from the humble flower beneath my horse's feet to the snow-clad summit of Hermon.

In this way I learned to associate individual plants with the localities where I have seen them flowering; and thus, in looking through the following pages—several of which it was once my privilege to see under the skilful pencil of my old friend, Mrs. Zeller, in her own house at Nazareth—I have vividly brought before me the spot where the gaudy tulip (*T. gesneriana*) grew abundantly on the hill-side between Nazareth and the Valley of Jezreel; the hollyhock (*Althæa lavaterifolia*) at Magdala; the apple of Sodom (*Solanum sanctum*) near Jericho; the blue lupin (*L. pilosus*) on the Mount of Beatitudes, near the Horns of Hattin; the elegant storax-tree, with its burden of snow-clad bell flowers and dark green leaves with silvered undersides, forming a relief to the sturdy oaks in the Forest of Carmel; the delicate little rock stock (*Ricotia lunaria*) with its pink stars, almost smothered among the pathless thickets of Capernaum; and the massive acanthus (*A. dioscoridis*) revelling among ruins in the Valley of Elah.

The scarcity of trees in the Holy Land deprive it of all those shade-loving flowers and ferns which add such a charm to our woodlands at home. But no sooner have the heavy rains of January and February fallen, than the soil of the plains and valleys, baked hard by eight months of exposure to a cloudless sky, burst forth into a sudden green, whose vividness seems all the greater by contrast with their previous bareness. A thousand brilliant flowers, chiefly of bulbous plants, convert the uniform drab-coloured livery of the country, during its long dry season, into a gaudy carpet as varied as the patterns of a kaleidoscope.

Crocus, yellow and white and blue; iris, of intense blue;

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anemone, scarlet, pink, blue, and white; grape hyacinth, of royal purple; dark-red gladiolus and orange ranunculus; the lovely cyclamen with its cherry-coloured eye and its marble leaves; and the greenish white star of Bethlehem,—appear like magic, as if shaken out of Flora's lap. Meanwhile the hill slopes are frequently decorated, (notably those of the Mount of Olives), by the almond with its sheet of pink, and other flowering shrubs.

"Soon o'er their heads blithe April airs shall sing,
A thousand wild-flowers round them shall unfold,
The green buds glisten in the dews of spring,
And all be vernal rapture as of old."—*Keble.*

Later in the season the cistus, or rock-rose (*C. creticus* and *C. salviæfolius*) sheds its fugitive fairy petals over the mountain-sides, varied by the spinous burnet (*Poterium spinosum*), lavender, Greek hyssop, and marjoram: whilst the plains are decked with blue, yellow, and rose-coloured flax, scarlet poppies, salvias, vetches, and many composite plants.

When most other flowers have faded; when the corn-fields have been reaped, and the grapes are ready for vintage, there are still a few lingerers that seem to reserve their charms until all else is withered, and

"Remind us of summer, when summer is gone."

Of such is the handsome ever-green oleander, which affects the water-side where water is to be had, but often thrives in the dried-up bed of a mountain stream. Thus Warburton poetically says:* "The Ilyssus exists no longer, but a torrent-like line of oleanders seems still to fill its course with verdant waves and rosy foam." The *Vitex agnus-castus*, another ornamental flowering shrub with an aromatic fragrance, is found in similar situations. At the same season, in shaded nooks, and in the chinks of overhanging rock, the glossy leaves and strong-scented tufts of pendant white flowers of the *Schubertia*

* *The Crescent and the Cross.*



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*multiflora*, and several other, but less striking, asclepiads, peep out. The straggling stems and changeful chameleon flowers of the European plumbago fill up many a waste place, with store of showy star-thistles, purple and yellow (*Centaurea calcitrapa* and *C. verutum*), and the white and crimson everlastings. Almost every ruin or ancient building we pass is more or less mantled with the graceful caper-plant (*Capparis spinosa*), which strikes its roots firmly between the stones, and, at this season, spangles its thorny sprays with its handsome tassel-like blossoms and edible buds. This plant is identified by Schubert, Tristram, and others, as the "hyssop" of the Pentateuch, which, as Solomon saith, "groweth out of the wall."

The last of these has vanished, and two or three months of relentless autumn suns have left no vestige of green or colour on the plains, when towards the end of October a few scattered showers—the early rain—soon deck the fields with pink and purple colchicums, or meadow-saffron—the promise and antepast of spring's resurrection.

There is, however, another aspect in which the flowers of Palestine claim a special interest, which attaches to those of no other land. So many instances occur in Holy Writ of trees and plants associated with particular scenes and localities, that, where we find them still flourishing on those very spots, they are silent witnesses to the truth of Scripture.

Examples of this abound on every side. The cedars of Lebanon and the oaks of Bashan (Isa. ii. 13); the olive trees of Gethsemane and Olivet—all of which exist in their lineal descendants at the present day, are too familiar to need more than a passing notice. The sycomore tree, formerly so abundant, is now by no means common, but, says Dr. Tristram, "there are still a few gnarled and aged sycomores at ancient Jericho," where it afforded Zaccheus (Luke xix. 4) a vantage point for seeing and intercepting the Saviour. A notable instance, which came under my own observation, is the bramble (*Rubus sanctus*), which, though common in Lebanon, occurs in only a few well-watered places in Lower Palestine, and the

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first spot in which I met with it was at Nablous (Shechem) at the foot of Mount Ebal, where it supplied Jotham with a figure for his parable (Judges ix. 14, 15). Again, the mustard, so often alluded to in our Lord's teaching by the shores of the Lake of Tiberias, still forms a prominent feature on its northern banks, and from its rank shrubby growth, often higher than the traveller's head, renders locomotion difficult. This plant, though the common black mustard *(Sinapis nigra)* of our fields, *here* actually affords shelter to the smaller warblers, so that the "birds of the air lodge in the branches thereof." Once more, it is recorded in the second Book of Kings (c. iv., v. 38-40), that Elisha "came to Gilgal," on the plains of Jordan, near the Dead Sea, and that a servant, catering for the sons of the prophets who accompanied him, "went out into the fields . . . and gathered of wild gourds his lap full"—which, but for the miraculous interference of the prophet, would have proved poisonous. There seems no room for doubt that these wild gourds were the fruit of the colocynth—a plant which inhabits only dry and sandy desert soil. It still grows most abundantly on the barren sands of Gilgal, and the only other place I have seen it was on the maritime plain near Jaffa.

Mrs. Zeller has done well to utilize her leisure hours, which are not many, in illustrating so truly and faithfully the flora of her adopted home. Her beautifully executed drawings will confer a boon on those who have never visited the East, by enabling them in some degree to realize the beauties of its bright but fleeting spring; she provides a greater treat for those who, in turning over her pages, recognize the favourites and companions of bygone days.

EDWARD ATKINSON,
*F.L.S., F.Z.S., etc.*

*Leeds*, 10 *September*, 1875.

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# LIST OF PLATES.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| *Olive.* | *Olea europæa* (L.). | Oelbaum. | Olivier. |
| *Prickly Pear.* | *Opuntia ficus indica* (Mill.). | Feigen Kaftus. | Cierge raquette. |
| *Burnet.* | *Poterium spinosum* (L.). | Dornige Becherblume. | Pimprenelle épineuse. |
| *Anemone.* | *Anemone coronaria* (L.). | Windröschen. | Anémones à couronne. |
| *Palestine Bramble.* | *Rubus sanctus* (Schreb.) | Brombeerstrauch des h. Landes. | Ronce de la Terre-Sainte. |
| *Indian Sage.* | *Salvia indica* (L.). | Indische Salbei. | Sauge des Indes. |
| *Egyptian Thrift.* | *Statice ægyptiaca* (Thouin.). | Egyptische Strandnelke. | Statice d'Egypte. |
| *Tulip.* | *Tulipa gesneriana* (L.). | Fruhblühende Tulpe. | Tulipe précoce. |
| *Palestine Scabious.* | *Pterocephalus palæstinus* (Coult.). | Scabiose des h. Landes. | Scabieuse de Palestine. |
| *Blue Lupin.* | *Lupinus pilosus* (L.). | Blaue Feigbohne. | Lupin bleu. |
| *Storax-tree.* | *Styrax officinalis* (L.). | Storax-Baum. | Aliboufier. |
| *Thistle.* | *Tyrimnus leucographus* (Cass.). | Weiszrippige Distel. | Chardon à nervures blanches. |
| *Apple of Sodom.* | *Solanum sanctum* (L.). | Nachtschatten des h. Landes. | Morelle de Palestine. |
| *Bulbous Craw's-bill.* | *Geranium tuberosum* (L.). | Knolliger Storchschnabel. | Géranium bulbeux. |
| *Hollyhock.* | *Alcea lavateræflora* (DC.). | Malve. | Guimauve. |
| *Sword-flag.* | *Gladiolus aleppicus* (Boiss.). | Siegwurz. | Glayeul d'Alep. |
| *Pomegranate.* | *Punica granatum* (L.). | Granatbaum. | Grenadier. |
| *Pink Anemone.* | *Anemone coronaria* (L.). | Windröschen. | Anémone à couronne. |
| *Palestine Grasses.* | *(various).* | Gräser des h. Landes. | Graminées de la Terre-Sainte. |
| *Palestine Scabious.* | *Scabiosa palæstina* (L.). | Scabiose des h. Landes. | Scabieuse de Palestine. |
| *Wild Pea.* | *Pisum fulvum* (Smith.). | Wilde Erbse. | Pois sauvage. |
| *Dwarf Iris.* | *Iris reticulata* (L.). | Netzaderige Schwertlilie. | Iris naine. |
| *Desert Spike.* | *Eremostachys laciniata* (Bunge.). | Steppen Lippenblume. | Eremostachys lacinié. |
| *Oleander.* | *Nerium oleander.* (L.). | Oleander. | Laurier-rose. |
| *Bongardia.* | *Bongardia rauwolfi* (Meyer.). | Rauwolf's Bongardia. | Bongardia de Rauwolf. |
| *Wild Flax.* | *Linum pubescens* (Russell.). | Wilder Flachs. | Lin sauvage. |
| *Rock-stock.* | *Ricotia lunaria* (L.). | Nachtviolenblumige Ricotie. | Ricotie à fleures de Lunaire. |
| *Pheasant's eye.* | *Adonis æstivalis* (L.). | Blutstropfen. | Adonis d'été. |
| *Persian Cyclamen.* | *Cyclamen persicum* (L.). | Orientalische Erdscheibe. | Cyclamen d'Alep. |
| *Mallow.* | *Malope malacoides* (L.). | Malve. | Guimauve. |
| *Fumitory.* | *Fumaria anatolica* (Boiss). / *Ceratocapnos palæstina* (Boiss.). | Erdrauch. | Fumeterre de Palestine. |
| *Periwinkle.* | *Vinca media* (Link.). | Südliches Immergrün. | Pervenche. |

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|---|---|---|---|
| *Venus's Looking-glass.* | *Specularia pentagonia* (DC.). | Venus-Spiegel. | Spéculaire. |
| *Great Quaking Grass.* | *Briza maxima* (L.). | Grosses Zittergras. | Brize grande. |
| *Caper or Hyssop.* | *Capparis spinosa* (L.). | Cappernstaude. | Caprier. |
| *Almond.* | *Amygdalus communis* (L.). | Mandelbaum. | Amandier. |
| *Prickly Broom.* | *Calycotome spinosa* (Link). | Stech-Ginster. | Genet épineux. |
| *Persian Iris.* | *Iris susiana* (L.). | Susianische Schwertlilie. | Iris de Suze. |
| *Milk Vetch.* | *Astragalus tuberculosus* (DC.). | Traganth-Staude. | Astragale. |
| *Oriental Bear's Breach.* | *Acanthus dioscoridis* (L.). | Orientalische-Bärenclaue. | Acanthe d'Orient. |
| *Syrian Onosma.* | *Onosma syriacum* (DC.). | Syrische Lotwurz. | Orcanette de Syrie. |
| *Mountain Lily.* | *Ixiolirium montanum* (Herb.). | Berglilie. | Lis de montagne. |
| *Sage-leaved Rock-rose.* | *Cistus salvifolius* (L.). | Salbeiblättrige Cistrose. | Ciste à feuilles de Sauge. |
| *Meadow Saffron.* | *Colchicum bulbocodoides* (Stev.). | Kleine Zeitlose. | Colchique. |
| *Plumbago.* | *Plumbago europæa* (L.). | Bleiwurz. | Plumbage d'Europe. |
| *Yellow Flax.* | *Linum flavum* (L.). | Gelber Flachs. | Lin jaune. |
| *Iris.* | *Iris tuberosa* (L.), | Schwertlilie. | Iris. |
| *Yellow Orobanche.* | *Phelippæa lutea* (Désf.). | Gelber Kleetod. | Orobanche jaune. |
| *Bugloss.* | *Anchusa italica* (Retz.). | Ochsenzunge. | Buglosse d'Italie. |
| *Painted Hound's tongue.* | *Cynoglossum pictum* (Ait.). | Gemalte Hundszunge. | Cynoglosse peinte. |
| *Malcolmia.* | *Malcolmia crenulata* (DC.). | Gekerbte Malcolmie. | Malcolmia crénelée. |
| *Asiatic Ranunculus.* | *Ranunculus asiaticus.* (L.). | Orientalischer Hahnenfuss. | Ranoncule d'Asie. |
| *Syrian Speedwell.* | *Veronica syriaca* (Roem.). | Syrischer Ehrenpreis. | Véronique de Syrie. |
| *Scarlet Anemone.* | *Anemone coronaria* (L.). | Windröschen. | Anémone à couronne. |


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# WILD FLOWERS OF THE HOLY LAND.

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# OLIVE.

*Olea europæa* (L.).

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OLEA EUROPAEA. (L.)

Olive. Oelbaum. Olivier.

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# PRICKLY PEAR.

*Opuntia ficus indica* (Mill.).

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OPUNTIA FICUS INDICA. (Mill.)

Prickly Pear. FEIGEN-KAKTUS. Cierge raquette.

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# BURNET..

*Poterium spinosum* (L).

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POTERIUM SPINOSUM. (L.)

Burnet. Dornige Becherblume. Pimprenelle épineuse.

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# ANEMONE.

*Anemone coronaria* (L.).

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ANEMONE CORONARIA. (L.)

**Anemones.** WINDRÖSCHEN. **Anémones à couronne.**

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# PALESTINE BRAMBLE.

*Rubus sanctus* (Schreb.).

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RUBUS SANCTUS. (Schreb.)

Palestine Bramble.

Brombeerstrauch
des hl. Landes.

Ronce de la Terre-Sainte.

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# INDIAN SAGE.

*Salvia indica* (L.).

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SALVIA INDICA. (L.)

Indian Sage. | Jndische Salbei. | Sauge des Indes.

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# EGYPTIAN THRIFT.

*Statice ægyptiaca* (Thouin.).

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STATICE AEGYPTIACA. (Thouin.)

Egyptian Thrift. Ägyptische Strandnelke. Statice d'Egypte.

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# TULIP.

*Tulipa gesneriana* (L.).

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TULIPA PRAECOX. (Tenore.)

Tulip. FRÜHBLÜHENDE TULPE. Tulipe précoce.

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# PALESTINE SCABIOUS.

*Pterocephalus palæstinus* (Coult.).

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PTEROCEPHALUS PALAESTINUS. (Coult.)

**Palestine Scabious.** SCABIOSE DES HL. LANDES. **Scabieuse de Palestine.**

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# BLUE LUPIN.

*Lupinus pilosus* (L.).

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LUPINUS PILOSUS. (L.)

**Blue Lupin.** BLAUE FEIGBOHNE. **Lupin bleu.**

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# STORAX-TREE.

*Styrax officinalis* (L.).

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STYRAX OFFICINALIS. (L.)

Storax-tree. Storax-Baum. Aliboufier.

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# THISTLE.

*Tyrimnus leucographus* (Cass.).

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TYRIMNUS LEUCOGRAPHUS. (Cass.)

Thistle. WEISSRIPPIGE DISTEL. Chardon à nervures blanches.

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# APPLE OF SODOM.

*Solanum sanctum* (L.).

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SOLANUM SANCTUM. (L.)

Apple of Sodom.

NACHTSCHATTEN
DES HL. LANDES.

Morelle de Palestine.

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# BULBOUS CRAW'S-BILL.

*Geranium tuberosum* (L.).

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GERANIUM TUBEROSUM. (L.)

Bulbous Craw's bill. KNOLLIGER STORCHSCHNABEL. Géranium bulbeux.

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# HOLLYHOCK.

*Alcea lavateræflora* (D.C.).

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ALCEA LAVATERAEFLORA. (DC.)

Hollyhock. MALVE. Guimauve.

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# SWORD-FLAG.

*Gladiolus aleppicus* (Boiss.).

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GLADIOLUS ALEPPICUS. (Boiss.)

Sword-flag. SIEGWURZ. Glayeul d'Alep.

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# POMEGRANATE.

*Punica granatum* (L.).

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PUNICA GRANATUM. (L.)

**Pomegranate.** GRANATBAUM. **Grenadier.**

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# PINK ANEMONE.

*Anemone coronaria* (L.).

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ANEMONE CORONARIA. (L.)

**Pink Anemone.** WINDRÖSCHEN. **Anémone à couronne.**

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# PALESTINE GRASSES.

*(Various)*

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GRÄSER DES HL. LANDES.

**Palestine Grass.** **Graminées de la Terre-Sainte.**

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# PALESTINE SCABIOUS.

*Scabiosa palæstina* (L.).

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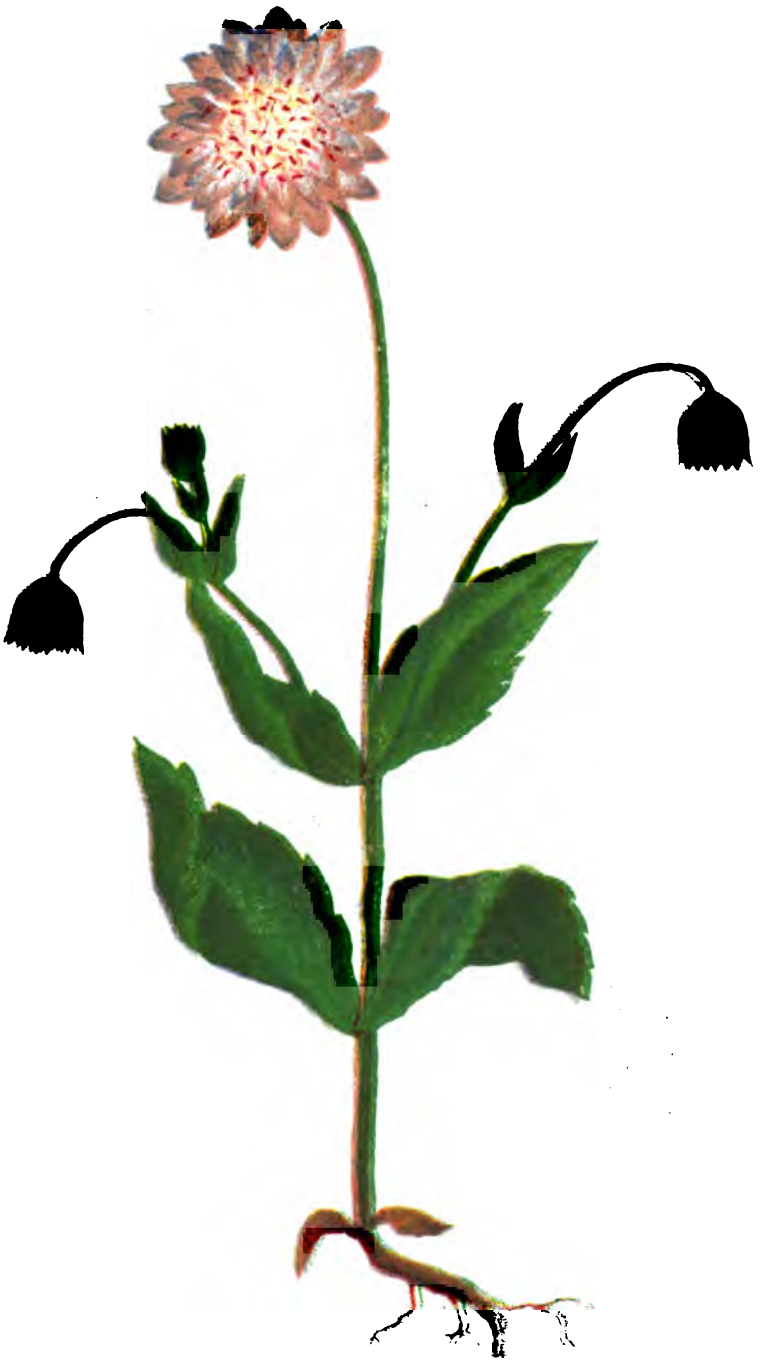

SCABIOSA PALAESTINA. (L.)

**Palestine Scabious.** SCABIOSE DES HL. LANDES. **Scabieuse de Palestine.**

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# WILD PEA.

*Pisum fulvum* (Smith.).

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PISUM FULVUM. (Smith.)

Wild Pea. WILDE ERBSE. Pois sauvage.

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# DWARF IRIS.

*Iris reticulata* (L.).

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IRIS RETICULATA. (L.)

Dwarf Iris. NETZADERIGE SCHWERTLILIE. Iris naine.

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# DESERT SPIKE.

*Eremostachys laciniata* (Bunge.).

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EREMOSTACHYS LACINIATA. (Bunge.)

**Desert Spike.** STEPPEN-LIPPENBLUME. **Eremostachys lacinié.**

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# OLEANDER.

*Nerium oleander* (L.).

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NERIUM OLEANDER. (L.)

Oleander. OLEANDER. Laurier-rose.

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# BONGARDIA.

*Bongardia rauwolfi* (Meyer.).

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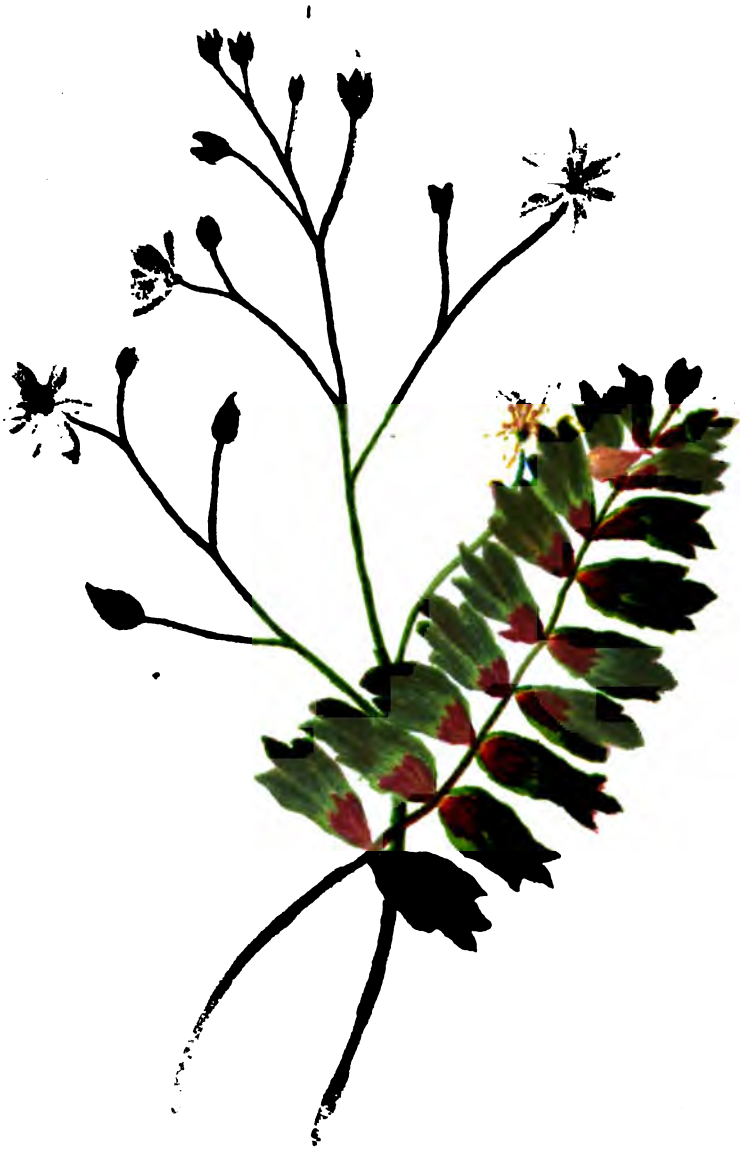

BONGARDIA RAUWOLFII. (Meyer.)

Bongardia. RAUWOLF'S BONGARDIA. Bongardia de Rauwolf.

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# WILD FLAX.

*Linum pubescens* (Russell.).

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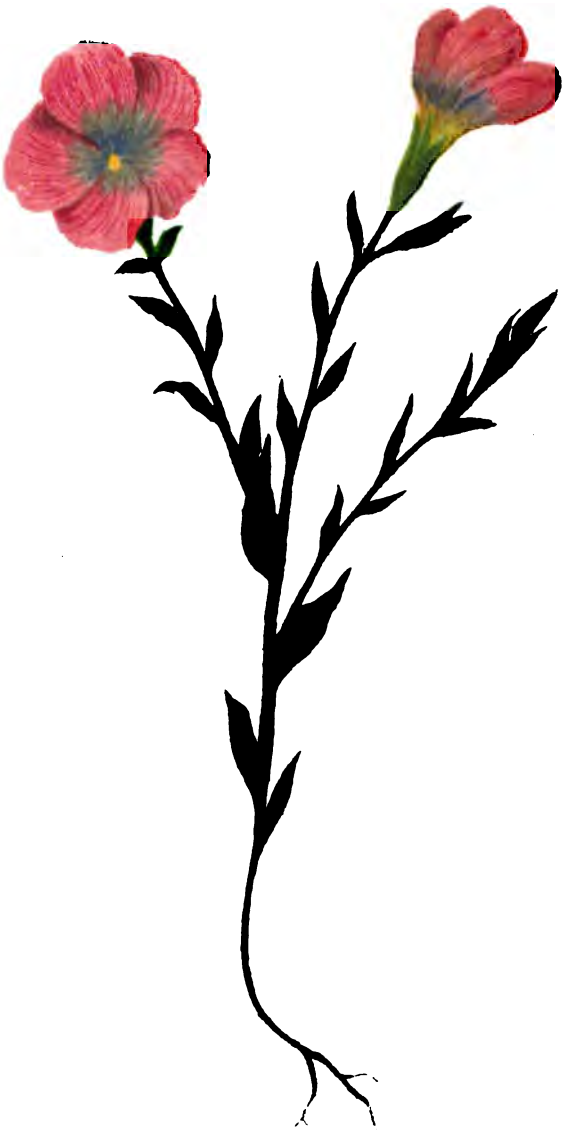

LINUM PUBESCENS. (Russell.)

Wild Flax. WILDER FLACHS. Lin sauvage.

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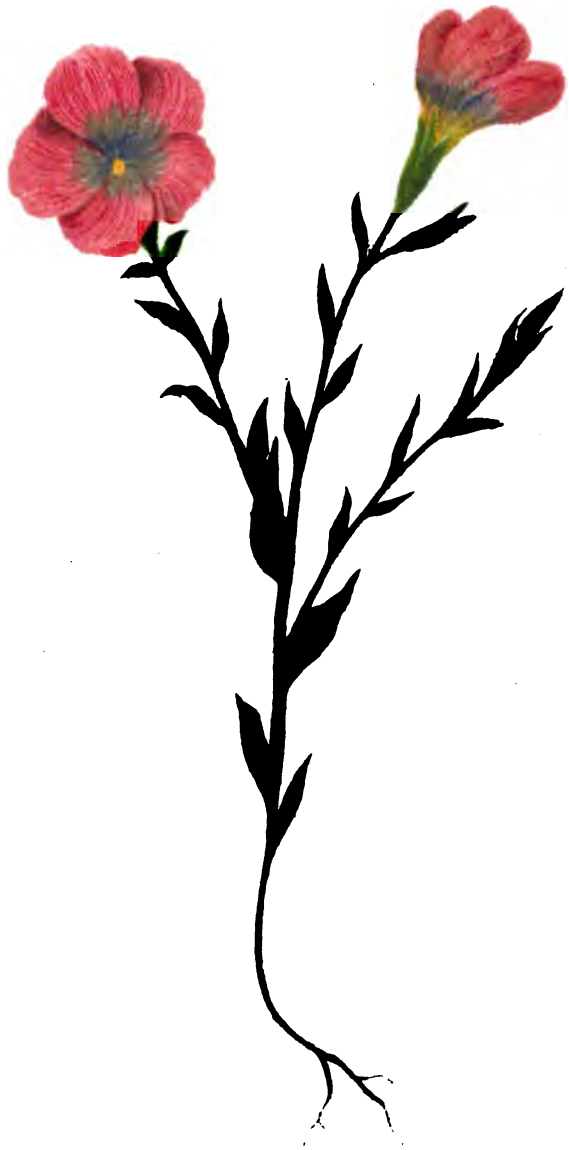

LINUM PUBESCENS. (Russell.)

Wild Flax. WILDER FLACHS. Lin sauvage.

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# ROCK-STOCK.

*Ricotia lunaria* (L.).

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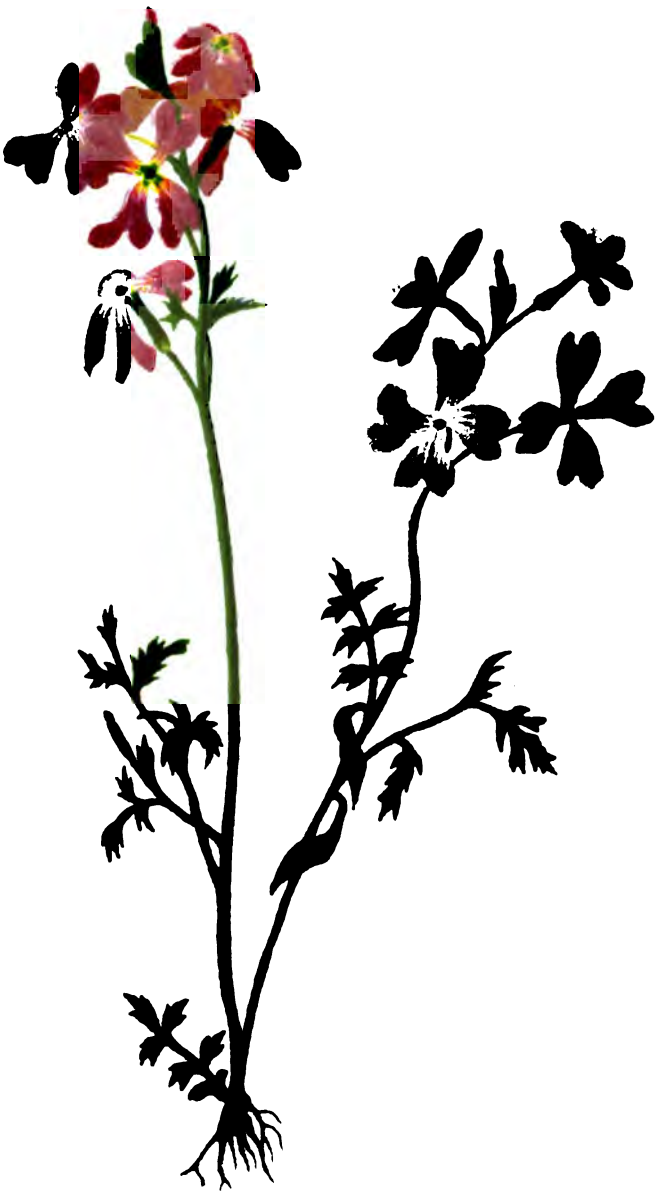

RICOTIA LUNARIA. (L.)

Rock-Stock. NACHTVIOLENBLUMIGE RICOTIE. Ricotie à fleures de Lunaire.

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# PHEASANT'S EYE.

*Adonis æstivalis* (L.).

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ADONIS AESTIVALIS. (L.)

Pheasant's eye. BLUTSTROPFEN. Adonis d'été.

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# PERSIAN CYCLAMEN.

*Cyclamen persicum* (L.).

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CYCLAMEN ALEPPICUM. (Ait.)

Persian Cyclamen. ORIENTALISCHE ERDSCHEIBE. Cyclamen d'Alep.

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# MALLOW.

*Malope malacoides* (L.).

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MALOPE MALACOIDES. (L.)

Mallow. MALVE. Guimauve.

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# FUMITORY.

***Fumaria anatolica*** (Boiss.). ***Ceratocapnos palæstina*** (Boiss.).

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FUMARIA ANATOLICA. (Boiss.)
CERATOCAPNOS PALAESTINA. (Boiss.)

**Fumitory.** ERDRAUCH. **Fumeterre de Palestine.**

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# PERIWINKLE.

*Vinca media* (Link.).

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VINCA MEDIA. (Link.)

Periwinkle. Südliches Immergrün. Pervenche.

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# VENUS'S LOOKING-GLASS.

*Specularia pentagonia* (DC.).

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SPECULARIA PENTAGONIA. (DC.)

Venus's looking-glass. VENUS-SPIEGEL. Spéculaire.

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# GREAT QUAKING GRASS.

*Briza maxima* (L.).

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BRIZA MAXIMA. (L.)

**Great Quaking Grass.** GROSSES ZITTERGRAS. **Brize grande.**

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# CAPER OR HYSSOP.

*Capparis spinosa* (L.).

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CAPPARIS SPINOSA. (L.)

Caper or Hyssop. | Cappernstaude. | Caprier.

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# ALMOND.

*Amygdalus communis* (L.).

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AMYGDALUS COMMUNIS. (L.)

**Almond.** MANDELBAUM. **Amandier.**

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# PRICKLY BROOM.

*Calycotomespinosa* (Link ).

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CALYCOTOME SPINOSA. (Link.)

**Prickly Broom.** STECH-GINSTER. **Genêt épineux.**

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# PERSIAN IRIS.

*Iris susiana* (L.).

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IRIS SUSIANA. (L.)

Persian Iris. Susianische Schwertlilie. Iris de Suze.

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# MILK VETCH.

*Astragalus tuberculosus* (DC.).

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ASTRAGALUS TUBERCULOSUS. (DC.)

**Milk Vetch.** TRAGANTH-STAUDE. **Astragale.**

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# ORIENTAL BEAR'S BREACH.

*Acanthus dioscoridis* (L.).

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ACANTHUS DIOSCORIDIS. (L.)

**Oriental Bear's Breach.** ORIENTALISCHE BÄRENKLAUE. **Acantho d'Orient.**

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# SYRIAN ONOSMA.

*Onosma syriacum* (DC.).

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ONOSMA SYRIACUM. (DC.)

Syrian Onosma. | Syrische Lotwurz. | Orcanette de Syrie.

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# MOUNTAIN LILY.

*Ixiolirium montanum* (Herb.).

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IXIOLIRIUM MONTANUM. (Herb.)

Mountain Lily. Bergliie. Lis de montagne.

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# SAGE-LEAVED ROCK-ROSE.

*Cistus salvifolius* (L.).

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CISTUS SALVIFOLIUS. (L.)

Sage-leaved Rock-rose. SALBEIBLÄTTRIGE CISTROSE. Ciste à feuilles de Sauge.

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# MEADOW SAFFRON.

*Colchicum bulbocodoides* (Stev.).

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COLCHICUM BULBOCODIOIDES. (Stev.)

Meadow Saffron. KLEINE ZEITLOSE. Colchique.

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# PLUMBAGO.

*Plumbago europæa* (L.).

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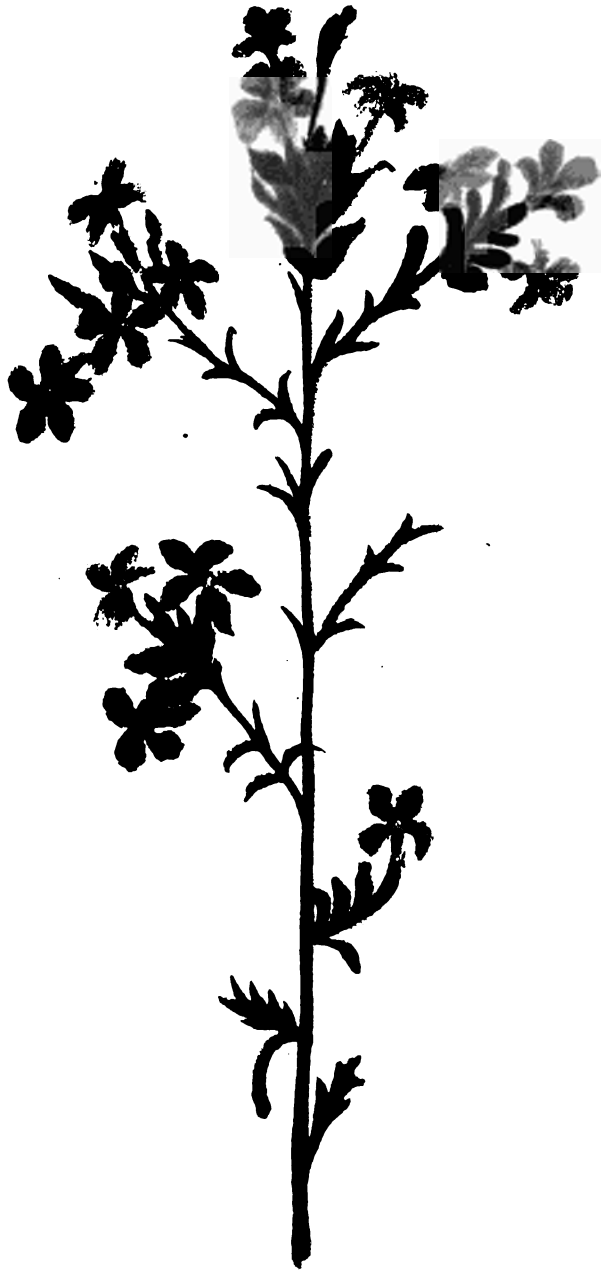

PLUMBAGO EUROPAEA. (L.)

**Plumbago.** Bleiwurz. **Plumbage d'Europe.**

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# YELLOW FLAX.

*Linum flavum* (L.).

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LINUM FLAVUM. (L.)

Yellow flax. Gelber Flachs. Lin jaune.

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# IRIS.

*Iris tuberosa* (L.).

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IRIS.

Iris. SCHWERTLILIE. Iris.

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# YELLOW OROBANCHE.

*Phelippæa lutea* (Désf.).

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PHELIPAEA LUTEA. (Désf.)

Yellow Orobanche. GELBER KLEETOD. Orobanche jaune.

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# BUGLOSS.

*Anchusa italica* (Retz.).

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ANCHUSA ITALICA. (Retz.)

Bugloss. Ochsenzunge. Buglosse d'Italie.

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# PAINTED HOUND'S TONGUE.

*Cynoglossum pictum* (Ait.).

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CYNOGLOSSUM PICTUM. (Ait.)

Painted Hound's tongue. GEMALTE HUNDSZUNGE. Cynoglosse peinte.

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# MALCOLMIA.

*Malcolmia crenulata* (DC.).

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MALCOLMIA CRENULATA. (DC.)

Malcolmia. Gekerbte Malcolmie. Malcolmia crênelée.

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# ASIATIC RANUNCULUS.

*Ranunculus asiaticus* (L.).

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RANUNCULUS ASIATICUS. (L.)

**Asiatic Ranunculus.** ORIENTALISCHER HAHNENFUSS. **Renoncule d'Asie.**

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# SYRIAN SPEEDWELL.

*Veronica syriaca* (Roem.).

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VERONICA SYRIACA. (Roem.)

Syrian Speedwell. SYRISCHER EHRENPREIS. Veronique de Syrie.

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# SCARLET ANEMONE.

*Anemone coronaria* (L.).

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ANEMONE CORONARIA. (L.)

**Scarlet Anemone.** WINDRÖSCHEN. **Anémone à couronne.**

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